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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

January 1952 Production of Nickel Wire Screen

1. During the inventory taken at Tewa-Neustadt on 31 December 1951, it was found that 1,300 square meters of 7,300-mesh nickel wire screen was actually on hand on the looms. By the end of January 1952, 9,600 square meters had cleared the Tewa Control Section, but none of this had been accepted by Palilov, the Soviet purchaser, as of mid-February 1952. All of the screen mentioned above was classified as Class I by the Tewa Control Section.

2. At the end of January 1952, Palilov ordered three small samples to be cut from each of forty rolls which were awaiting acceptance. These samples were immersed in nitric acid solution for three minutes. All pieces were taken, early in February, by Palilov, who stated that he would have to send them to Moscow. The decision to send the samples to Moscow was apparently taken during a meeting held at Tewa-Neustadt which was attended by Palilov, Stesnov, Chernichenko, Ukhanov and Semyorkin. Most of the samples tested were found not to have been seriously attacked by the acid, but a few showed considerable corrosion; individual wires had been considerably reduced in diameter. Most of the wires attacked were warp wires.[1]

3. In spite of the apparently poor quality of the screen, Palilov has stated that 20,000 square meters of 7,300-mesh nickel wire screen must be delivered by Tewa-Neustadt by the end of February 1952 or the factory will be fined (Konventionalstrafe).

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4. [redacted] the actual output of nickel wire screen by the plant for January had been 9,600 square meters. 50X1-HUM

5. The weekly staff conferences are held in the office of Maximilian Alletsee, the plant manager, every Tuesday at 5:00 or 5:30 P.M. These conferences are usually attended by the following:

Plant Manager:	Maximilian Alletsee
Production Chief:	Hein
Technical Chief:	Schuhknecht
Personnel Chief:	Erich Plaschta
Head Bookkeeper:	Ernst Franke
BGL Chief:	Heinz Huth (chief of wire stockroom), substituting for Ernst Schubert [redacted]
SED Secretary:	Herzog
Chief of the Factory Guard Detail:	Gleisner
Chief of the Reed-Binding Section:	Heinz Schmidt

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The Russian officials never attend this meeting. 50X1-HUM

6. [redacted]

7. Since the beginning of 1952, in addition to its production of nickel wire screen, Tewa-Neustadt has also begun to weave perlon screen for the Pirna plant.[2] This perlon screen has 400 meshes to the [redacted] inch (about 20,000 meshes per square centimeter). 50X1-HUM

Planned Production of 7,300-Mesh Nickel Wire Screen for 1952.

8. The basic contract given to Tewa-Neustadt for 1952 for this screen is numbered R 52/24101, and calls for the production of 75,000 square meters of screen by 31 July 1952. The firm does not expect any other contracts for 1952, although it is assumed that this contract will be supplemented as usual by orders for additional amounts of nickel screen of the same specifications. This basic contract does not include the production of Baderschneider & Lenzner.

9. The quotas set for Tewa-Neustadt for January and February 1952 are 10,000 square meters. The quotas for the following months will be correspondingly higher.

Figures on Screen Production for 1951.

10. The total production of phosphor-bronze screen during 1951 was 7,000 square meters, for order [redacted] Order [redacted] was for 1,200 square meters of nickel wire screen, sizes DIN 50, 60, 70, 80, and 100; DIN 100 is the finest screen (10,000-mesh). 50X1-HUM

Reed Production for January 1952.

11. In January 1952, 41 reeds were produced at Tewa-Neustadt. About one-third of these were 1.2 meters long. The rest were 1 meter long. All were for 7,300-mesh screen.

12. The February quota has been set at 45 reeds, and it is expected that the quota will be fulfilled.

13. The increase in monthly production of reeds from 36 to 41 was made possible by the transfer of Heinz Baerenhof, a solderer, from WMW Drahtwebstuhlbau, Neustadt, to Tewa-Neustadt, and by the partial utilization of Emil Schoen, an apprentice solderer.

Reed Steel (Lamellenbandstahl).

14. As of mid-February 1952, the only shipment of band steel for reeds received at Tewa-Neustadt this year had been 143.05 kilograms of Russian X05 steel, which arrived on 25 January. Early in January, the WMW Drahtwebstuhlbau (formerly Jaeger) discovered some old stocks of Swedish band steel on its premises. This steel, of which Tewa was able to salvage about 50 kilograms, was of the correct size (0.055 mm.) for making reeds for 7,300-mesh screen. The manufacture of one 1-meter reed requires 1.5 kilograms of band steel.

15. The container in which the shipment of Russian band steel was received at Tewa-Neustadt bore a metal plaque, on which the following information was stamped in Russian:

"SP PK"

Molotov Factory, Leningrad

Name of issue (issuer?): "LENTD"

GOST (State standard): 2619

Measurements: 0.055 x 7

No. of skein (cable): Not given

Designation of steel: X0 5

Number of smelting: 41070

Gross weight: 18.2 kilograms

Net weight: 9.8 kilograms

Number of pieces: Not given

Certificate: "1"

OTK Stamp

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Weaving Reeds.

16. [redacted] the 36 reeds made at Tewa-Neustadt had an average life of 287.6 meters of screen. This figure includes all 36 reeds produced during August, whether they were used at Tewa-Neustadt, at one of the subcontracting firms, or at Baderschneider & Lenzner. The above 36 reeds include six made of Swedish steel obtained from the Jaeger firm. These six were for 10,000-mesh screen.

17. Twenty reeds made of Russian U 12 A reed steel have been put into operation to date, and the first four or five of these have already been withdrawn from production, after having run an even Zettel (310 meters).

18. Tewa-Neustadt has by now accumulated several hundred used weaving reeds which are no longer suitable for weaving. They are stacked in various places at the plant, some in the reed-binding section, some in the blacksmith shop, and some in the basement.

19. [redacted] Chernichenko, of the Soviet Reparations Division in Berlin, inquired of Tewa-Neustadt whether that firm could undertake the production of 191 weaving reeds for fine wire screen for the USSR, that being the number of reeds returned to WMW Drahtwebstuhlbau as unsatisfactory early in 1951. Officials of the firm replied that this was not possible for the present, in view of the lack of space for expansion in the reed-binding section and also because the specifications for these reeds, as accepted by WMW Drahtwebstuhlbau, were too strict. Chernichenko replied that he would be satisfied to have Tewa-Neustadt deliver ten reeds per month at first. The rate of delivery would be increased later on. The matter was not settled at that time. 50X1-HUM

20. Ukhanov, the agent of the Soviet Reparations Division in Erfurt, personally inspects every repair job done on weaving reeds at Tewa-Neustadt. He has requested that Tewa-Neustadt draw up a working manual covering the repair of reeds, with photographs of all stages of this operation and photographs of all tools required. The manual is to cover all faults which crop up in operating the reeds, and the means of correcting them. Alletsee, the Plant Manager, has stated that he would not comply with this request without permission from Gerhard Ziller, the DDR Minister for Machine Construction.

New Reed-Making Process Developed by Heinz Schmidt.

21. The fifty-centimeter-long pilot model of Heinz Schmidt's new reed has finally been set up for testing on a loom in the apprentice shop at Tewa-Neustadt, and the apprentices have reportedly started weaving with this reed without having been informed that the reed was made in a different way from the regular ones. The main object of this test is to determine whether or not the lamellae will remain in proper alignment when subjected to the constant lateral pressures caused by the weaving process.

Looms Available for the Fine Nickel Screen Program.

22. There is at present a total of 79 weaving looms at Tewa-Neustadt, of which 71 are actually in operation. The rest are still in the process of being set up. All looms for fine screen which were formerly at Tewa-Raguhn have been transferred to Tewa-Neustadt.

23. In January 1952, Pabst & Kilian, Raguhn, delivered two rolls of 7,300-mesh nickel wire screen to Tewa-Neustadt. This is allegedly the last of this type screen to be delivered by that firm. However, Tewa-Neustadt is apparently not slated to take over the two Pabst & Kilian looms.

24. Tewa-Graefenthal still has 15 looms, one of which is not usually counted for production purposes, since there is usually one loom being repaired.

25. Baderschneider & Lenzner, Zeulenroda, has a total of 28 or 30 looms.

26. In mid-February 1952, Director Bause, of the WMW Drahtwebstuhlbau, allegedly told some Tewa-Neustadt officials that his firm was to be given a contract for an unspecified number of DFL (Doppelt, Fein, Leicht) looms to be delivered to the USSR.

Plans for the Expansion of Tewa-Neustadt.

27. The DDR Ministry for Machine Construction has approved the sum of 860,000 DM for capital expenditure at Tewa-Neustadt in 1952. Improvement plans, which have been under discussion for several months, call for:

a. The construction of a new weaving shop capable of housing forty looms. When this building is finished, the 15 Tewa-Graefenthal looms will be moved into it. Twenty-two looms, which are at present housed in the first-floor weaving shop of the main building at Tewa-Neustadt, will also be placed in the new building. The space thus made available in the main building will be used as a dispensary and as added office space for the plant management.

b. Two stories are to be added to the middle portion of the main building, involving a floor space of about 14 by 15 meters. The Reed-Binding Section will expand into the space thus gained on the top floor.

c. A new assembly hall, to contain 600 persons, is to be built.

d. Remaining funds will be spent on smaller items, such as a new plant automobile. It is also planned to buy a special washing machine for cleaning the finished wire screen. This machine squirts jets of hot cleaning fluid ("Trichlor") (trichlor ethylene) at the screen in an even manner, in order to remove all oil streaks from the screen.3

Reject Screen.

28. It is usually estimated at Tewa-Neustadt that about 3 per cent of the screen produced there is reject, but this figure should probably be about 5 per cent if all amounts of unused wire are counted. For example, the Eilhauer looms usually produce about 50 centimeters of unusable screen at the beginning of each new lot, before the weaving process "settles down" to proper operation. The Jaeger looms usually produce 90 centimeters of unusable screen at the beginning of each new lot.

29. Bonuses are paid each month to all leading officials of Tewa-Neustadt. These amount to about 20 per cent of a given salary and depend on the fulfilment of quotas. Weavers receive bonuses for over-production, which they are paid as part of their regular monthly salary. The pay rate for standard Class II screen is 93 pfennigs per hour, and the production norm is 1.85 meters per shift. The rate for Class I screen is 2.30 DM per hour at normal production speed. Over and above this rate, there is a sliding scale for higher production per unit time. Thus, a weaver producing only Class I screen at the standard rate of 1.85 meters per shift will receive about 478 DM in a 26-day month. The only other extra payments made to weavers are the bonuses paid out once a year when the basic contract has been finished. Thus, in the fall of 1951, Frau Packert was given a bonus of 600 DM for being the best weaver during the period of the 1951 contract (R 52/14101). She wove Class I screen exclusively, at the rate of between 2.2 and 2.3 meters per shift.

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1. [redacted] Comment: The deformed wires which became a problem during 1951 were always woof wires and probably were caused by uneven tension on the shuttle.

2. [redacted] Comment: Not further identified but possibly the Saechsische Kunstseidenwerke, Pirna.

3. [redacted] Comment: Palilov is less likely to classify screen as Class II if the screen is of a solid hue. There is no possibility of removing all the oil from the screen.

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